

WHAT HAPPENED TO . . . ?

Grace Bedell (1849-1936): The little girl who advised Abraham Lincoln to grow a beard grew up and married a Union Veteran. She died in Delphos, Kansas. A statue honoring her and Lincoln stands in the center of the village of Westfield, New York, where she and her family lived when she wrote her famous letter. <http://gracebedell.lincolnarchives.us/>

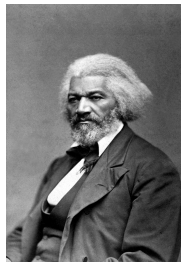
Stephen Douglas (1813-1861):



Stephen Douglas. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_A._Douglas>

Douglas died a little over a year after losing the Presidential election to Lincoln. (Had he been elected, like Lincoln he would have been the third president to die in office.)

Frederick Douglass (1818-1895):



Frederick Douglass. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1c/Frederick_Douglass_portrait.jpg>

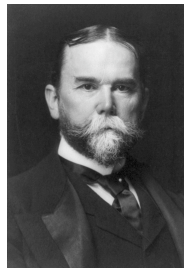
After the Civil War Douglass served as President of the Freedman's Savings Bank, as marshal of the District of Columbia, and as minister to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In 1872, he was the vice-presidential candidate of the Equal Rights Party which ran Victoria Woodhull for President, the first woman to run for the office. He married a white feminist in 1884 after the death of his first wife. Douglass died of a heart attack or stroke. <http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/douglass/home.html>

Major Henry Rathbone (1837-1911) and Clara Harris (1845-1883): Rathbone, who was stabbed by Booth while trying to escape Ford's Theatre, married Clara Harris in 1867. They had three children. Henry's mental health declined, and in 1883 he murdered Clara. Their children who were also nearly killed went to live with an uncle. Henry spent the rest of his life in an asylum in Europe where he died.



Major Henry Rathbone. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/6/6c/Rathbone%2C_Henry_Reed.jpg

John Hay (1838-1905): Lincoln's private secretary. Hay was present when Lincoln died and later wrote a ten-volume biography of the President. President William McKinley appointed him ambassador to Great Britain and was Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/1898/hay.html>



John Milton Hay. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/John_Hay%2C_bw_photo_portrait%2C_1897.jpg

Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-1882): Following her husband's assassination, she returned to Illinois and then later spent four years living in France. She felt her trust betrayed when her seamstress and close confidante, Elizabeth Keckley, published *Behind the Scenes, or Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*. Some thought that she suffered mentally after Lincoln's death. In 1875, her son Robert had her committed to a sanitarium where she spent three months. She died in Springfield, Illinois, probably of a stroke. <http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=15&subjectID=2>



Mary Todd Lincoln. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Todd_Lincoln>

Edward "Eddie" Lincoln (1846-1850): The second of Lincoln's sons. Eddie died of tuberculosis in Springfield in 1850 at the age of four.
<http://www.nps.gov/archive/liho/family/eddie.htm>

William "Willie" Lincoln (1850-1862): Lincoln's third son. He died of a typhoid disease in 1862. He was 12 years old. Following his death, Lincoln wrote no public letters for four days. The boy's mother was so stricken with grief that Lincoln was concerned for her sanity.
<http://www.nps.gov/archive/liho/family/willie.htm>

Thomas "Tad" Lincoln (1853-1871): Lincoln's youngest son lived with this mother in Europe from 1868-1871. ON their voyage home he became ill and never fully recovered. He

died that same year in Chicago at the age of 18.
<http://www.nps.gov/archive/liho/family/tad.htm>

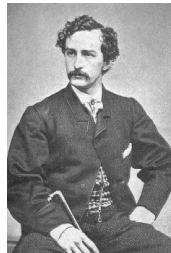
William Seward (1801-1872):



William Seward. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_H._Seward

Lincoln's Secretary of State. He survived an assassination attempt the same night Lincoln was killed. He continued to serve as Secretary of State until 1869. In 1867, he negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia (sometimes called "Seward's Folly.")
<http://www.sewardhouse.org/biography/>

John Wilkes Booth (1838-1865): After assassinating Lincoln, Booth fled first to Maryland and then on to Virginia. He was found 11 days after the assassination and killed when the barn he was hiding in was set on fire. Following an autopsy at which a doctor who had removed a tumor from his neck and the dentist who had given him two fillings – among others – identified his body, he was buried in the Booth family plot in Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland, in an unmarked grave at the family's request.
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/booth.html>



John Wilkes Booth. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Jwbooth.jpeg>>

Dr. Samuel Mudd (1834-1883): Mudd was the physician who set John Wilkes Booth's leg after Lincoln's assassination. He was arrested and charged with conspiracy and sentenced to life imprisonment. After he was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson in 1869, he returned to his medical practice. He died of pneumonia in 1883 at the age of 49. His infamy was so great that the American expression "His name is Mudd" originates with him. <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/mudd.html>



Samuel Alexander Mudd. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Mudd>